## "SALOME" TO BE SEEN NO MORE

METROPOLITAN DIRECTORS STICK TO THEIR PROTEST

And Conried Directors Give In as the Lease Says They Must-Their Views Set Forth at Length-Opera Not to Be Given in Theatre, but Other Citic Will Hear It.

There will be no more "Salome" in New York at the Metropolitan Opera House or anywhere else. The directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company yesterday repeated their protest aganist the opera of Richard Strauss, and it was decided to give no more representations of the work at the Metropolitan.

Then the directors of the Conried Metro politan Opera Company decided that "Salome," so long as the doors of the Metropolitan Opera House were closed against it, should not be performed anywhere under their auspices.

The directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company met at noon yesterday at the office of George G. Haven, 32 Nassau street. The directorate consists of Mr. Haven, who is the president of the company; W. K. Vanderbilt, A. D. Juilliard, George Bowdoin, Luther Kountze, Charles Lanier, August Belmont, D. O. Mills, J. P. Morgan, H. A. C. Taylor, H. McK. Twombly and George Peabody Wetmore. The only members absent were Mr. Taylor, who is on his way to Europe; Luther Kountze, who is sick in bed, and Senator Wetmore.

Mr. Kountze telephoned to Mr. Haver that he was strongly opposed to further performances of "Salome," and Mrs. Harold Brown, a niece of Senator Wetmore, and owner of the other half of his box, sent a letter containing her protest against the Otto Kahn, H. R. Winthrop, Robert Goelet, James Speyer and Rawlins Cottenet of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company were present on invitation of the other board. The result of the meeting was the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved That while the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company regret the disappointment and loss which may be caused to the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, they cannot in any way either modify or withdraw their protest of January 25, and hereby object in accordance to section 3 of the lease to the performance of "Salome" in the Metropolitan Opera

appointed by the president to confer with the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company as to what portion, if any, of the expense thus far involved should equitably be borne this company and report their recommendations as soon as practicable to this

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Mills. Mr. Twombly and Mr. Juilliard were most active in the discussion that preceded the passage of these resolutions. One of the directors suggested it might be necessary in the future for them to take a prospectus, find out all the new operas then carefully read the text so that they might be prepared to take action earlier than they did in the case of "Salome." Another suggested that Mr. Conried had been precipitate in announcing three extra performances of the work immediately after the first performance instead of waiting to discover if there was further demand to hear it. It was decided, however, that the directors might have taken action earlier, and for that reason the provision to see what could be done toward compensating the Conried Metropolitan Opera

Company for its loss was included. After a period of discussion, Otto Kahn and his directors were invited to express their views. Mr. Kahn had written a letter describing the history of the opera and putting the side of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company before the directors of the other company. This had been sent to every director. Mr. Kahn offered to read the letter, but as the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company were all familiar with its contents, that was not done. The letter said:

Strauss's "Salome" is recognized by the modern music as a monumental work, probably the greatest which musical genius has produced in this generation. It has been performed in more than twenty European cities, including many of the foremost court theatres, in which a strict standard of censorship prevails. In Berlin the Emperor, who as King of Prussia is the official head of the Protestant Church in Prussia, at first refused his consent, but after further consideration withdrew his objection and it is now being played at the Royal Opera House there to enthusiastic audiences.

It is a commonplace to state that the librette of all operas is a subordinate feature, and that what people go to hear is not the text, but the music. Not a few of the operas of the classical repertoire are based upon plots and contain language which would be decidedly objectionable if they were not overshadowed and idealized by the heauty of the music. In the same way the grandeur and compelling interest of Strauss's music is such as entirely to detract attention from the text, which, moreover, is sung here in a foreign language and which, even by Strauss himself, has been held to be so subordinate to the orchestral composition that, when 100 men, would drown the voices on the stage the voices or the words; bring out the music of the orchestra regardless of the singers.'

The only religious personage in the work, John the Baptist, is depicted as a sublime and beautiful character and treated with dignity and rewerence. The hideous deed of alone is duly punished by swift death.

However, we are not concerned in defending Oscar Wilde's text, though much that has been said against it is based upon wilful seeking for hidden motives, meanings and imaginations in no way apparent from the text-but we do claim that the opera should be judged as a musical, not as a dramatic work. Many of those mose violently criticising the opera have never witnessed its performance and base their attitude upon sensationally exaggerated reports. It remembered that the appearance of Richard Wagner on the musical horizon not so many years ago was greeted with a storm of hos tility and vilification. We take issue with the statement that Strauss's music is of the same character and tendency as Wilde's text; on the contrary, to quote only one in scance-it is perfectly apparent that the Salome" music, as distinguished from the text, after the death of John the Bantist. clearly means to indicate the turning of her passion into a purified love and deep con-

After the enthusiastic reception accorded to the work in Europe, where its performance everywhere was considered a musical event of the first magnitude, we considered it our obvious duty to bring it before the New York public. We believe we may claim to have produced it in a thoroughly artistic and dignified manner. The bringing of the head of John the Baptist upon the stage followed all European precedent, but we had arranged after the first performance, and before receipt of your letter, that in subse-ment performances, except for one short oment, it should be entirely hidden from the view of the audience.

We do not desire to go into the question of our respective legal rights in this matter and only beg leave to call attention to the follow-

1. We refrained from producing the opera on subscription nights, as we particularly wanted to avoid imposing it on any unwilling steners, and to present it only to those pur-

3. As long ago as last October you were

but neither at that time nor during the many nonths of rehearsal at the Opera House, nor after the final dress rehearsal, to which all the stockholders of the Metropolitan Real Estate Company were invited, and at which some of your directors were present, was any objection made. It was not until three days after the first performance and two days after the public announcement of the additional performances, and when a large sate of tickets had already taken place, that your protest reached us. We have received a vast imber of letters expressing admiration for the work or a desire to hear it (among others om several clergymen and from some of the highest musical authorities in this cour try), and the quantity and quality of the applications for tickets for the announced performances tend to show that the large majority of the music loving public of New York are desirous to hear the work and would grievously disappointed at its withdrawal.

We shaft not speak of the heavy expenses and commitments which we have incurred in connection with the performance of this opera, nor of the very considerable loss, and possible litigation, in which its withdrawal would involve us. We believe we may justly claim that in our administration of the house which you have leased to us we have at all hown ourselves conscious of the dignity and prestige of the Metropolitan Opera and we may be permitted to state that we have in this spirit sacrificed a considerable source of revenue by declining all applications for balls and other entertainments and exhi bitions such as used to be given in former times at the Metropolitan Opera House, confining ourselves strictly to its use for regular operatic performances and concerts. No inancial or other considerations would have induced us to perform "Salome" in this house had we not felt that its merit as a superb work

of art entitled it to be heard. In conclusion, we beg to say that we recog nize with profound appreciation the debt which the musical public of New York owes to your board for the splendid service which ou have rendered to the cause of art by erectng the Metropolitan Opera House, by estabishing for it an unparalleled prestige and posiion, by insisting from the beginning upor the highest standards of operatic performances and by making financial sacrifices year after year to maintain the opera during he long period when grand opera in New

York meant loss and disappointment. Feeling toward your board as we do, we deeply regret its disapprobation, and it is a matter of the keenest disappointment to usas it doubtless is to the great artists who have proven their admiration of and enthusiasm for the work by their superb interpretation of their respective parts-that what we had looked upon as a genuine artistic achievement should meet with your protest. Though ontention, we shall abide by whatever may e your final conclusion. But in loyalty and good faith to the composer who gave us the preference over other applicants for the right o perform his work, to the splendid singers and musicians who have studied and worked since months to produce a performance rarely equalled in the excellence of individual ecomplishment and artistic ensemble, and finally to the thousands of people who have purchased tickets, we are bound to earnestly urge that you will reconsider your position, at least to the extent of acquiescing in the three performances which were advertised and for which tickets had already been sold in

large numbers before your letter reached us The section 3 referred to in the first resolution forbids any use of the Metropoli-tan Opera House by the Conried Metropoli-tan Opera Company on nights outside the subscription performances for any other purpose than concerts, operas or balls. For any one of these entertainments the permission of the owners of the Metropolitan Opera House Company is necessary. The section empowers the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company to forbid any use of the theatre not in accordance with their ideas.

Mr. Kahn said he regretted that it had

been found necessary even to refer to section 3 of the lease, as it would never have been necessary for the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company to carry their objections so far.

Immediately after the meeting the directors of the Corried Metropolitan Opera

tors of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company decided that the work should not be performed at the New Amsterdam Theatre. It will be sung, however, in the cities outside of New York.

by the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate
Company to estimate the extent of Mr.
Conried's loss and the loss of his company
through the prohibition of the opera. The
manager made a net profit of about \$18,000 at his benefit the other night. More than \$15,000 will have to be returned by the box office. In mounting the opera, paying for the orchestral rehearsals and advertising more than \$20,000 was expended. One of the directors said yesterday that the company was anxious to pay its share of this loss, as some persons thought an earlier protest would have saved money for Mr. Conried

and his company.

"The action of the Metropolitan Opera
and Real Estate Company in objecting to
the performance of the opera in any shape was the only possible course for it to follow one of the directors told THE SUN reporte yesterday, "as the mere suppression of certain episodes would be futile. If the opera is bad and unfit for representation on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, it is tainted through and through and no part of it should be tolerated. To have altered certain scenes would not have removed what is objectionable from

the play, if anything objectionable is there.

"The request of the Conried Metropolitan "The request of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company's directors that the music considered, and not the play, demanded, course, an impossibility. In an opera of course, an impossibility. In an opera the music and the text are inseparably the music and the text are inseparably connected, and to ask an audience to close its eyes as to what was going on on the stage while it was listening to the music would be requiring too much of any gathering. While there will be financial loss as the result of the decision not to perform the opera anywhere, so long as it is excluded from the Metropolitan Opera House, it is the most sensible and dignified course for the Conried company to take. It would have been impossible to present the work have been impossible to present the work adequately in any New York theatre, and it would no longer have been possible to say that its performance was for the purposes of art. To give the opera anywhere poses of art. To give the opera anywhere outside the Metropolitan in New York vould be to rely only on its sensational

Mr. Conried was confined to his home all day. On learning of the result of the meet-ing he made the following statement, which it was urgently requested be stamped

eatures.

At the meeting which took place to-day between the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company and the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company it was decided that "Salome" should be at once withdrawn from the bills of the Metropolitan

Opera House. The directors of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, of which Mr. Conried is president, none the less agreed to allow further performances of "Salome" to be given outside of the Metropolitan Opera House under the personal direction of Mr. Conried. They decided, however, that it would not be advisable for them to be directly or officially associated with any such performances in this city. They offered to aid Mr. Conried, indirectly, in the event of his deciding to produce "Salome" under his own uspices, at the New Amsterdam Theatre or elsewhere, by consenting to the cooperaion of the Metropolitan Opera House artists and orchestra in future performances and the use of the scenery, costumes and properties required. They also expressed their willingness that Mr. Conried should have all the profits which might be earned by the

While appreciating these courtesies at their full worth, Mr. Conried is of opinion that it would be injudicious of him to continue the New York performances of "Salome without the assurance of the unhesitating support of his fellow directors. Even had he determined otherwise he would have refused to accept the profits which might have resulted. It would be distasteful to him, in any case, to interrupt the agreeable pany of which he is president and the MetroHouse to him for four years more, by running

It is well understood that Mr. Conried is very much chagrined at the lack of loyalty on the part of his directors. It was his firm intention to present "Salome" at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Tuesday, else the tickets for that matines would never have been printed. When his directors with draw their authorization of any performance of the opera in New York and all the responsibility for its repetition fell on his shoulders Mr. Conried was unable to his way clear to giving a work that aroused so much opposition. We support of the directors of the tropolitan Opera Company, "Salome" would have had its three an-nounced performances in another theatre than the Metropolitan Opera House.

A THIEF IN THE PRISON. Sing Sing "Star of Hope" the Victim of Convict Plagiarist.

Hardly had George Burnham, Jr., learned his way about the printing office in Sing Sing prison when he discovered and it became generally known yesterday that plagiarism had invaded the literary columns of the Star of Hope.

The sad truth became known when letter from Auburn prison came to Sing Sing No. 54,179, the gifted editor of the Star of Hope, and his genial assistant, Sing Sing No. 55,097. The letter said:

DEAR EDITOR-There is an inmate in Auburn Prison who has taken the liberty, without my permission, to send two of my songs to the one on October 18, and the other on the 27th of the same month. They are entitled "Ge Your Money Any Way You Can" and "My Little Golden Haired Girl." I do not know the man's name: his number is 27598. I composed both of the songs in 1905, and there are men here who will certify that I am the author

oming into possesion of them is, that I allowed him to look the songs over and he copie them. I thought when the first song was published in the Star under the number 27598 that it was through a mistake on his part, but he could not have made a mistake with the second one. I trust that this notice will prevent 27598, if he has any more of my songs to publish, from doing so. Respectfully, 27611.

As tending to show the deliberate character of the plagiarism of the first song men-tioned, the offender is quoted as saying that he felt it his duty to give wider put licity to a composition which he hoped would become in time a rallying cry and battle hymn for cracksmen, "dips," trac-tion companies, bank wreckers, Federal Senators, Black Hand societies and in-

As a result of this revelation the current issue of the Star of Hope has this announce-ment on its editorial page:

PLAGIARISTS, TARE HEED.

We had full faith and confidence in our contributors, neverifor a moment supposing any of them would stoop to so low, so base and ignoble a trick as to submit to us as their own articles which had been written We now believe that some miser able, vile, degenerate inmate has imposed

We intend to suggest to Supt. Collins the adoption of drastic means of punishing the vile and contemptible specimens of human beings who stoop to plagiarism. \* \* \* And our hope is that the punishment will be of such severity that it will operate as a preventive to any further efforts which may have been entertained by the plagiarists. Plagiarists-be careful, take heed and stop your operations before there is meted out to you the punishment you have so rightly

MUSIC OF LAST NIGHT.

'Slegfried," "Carmen" and Delicate

Thoughts by Mr. Scriabine. Wagner's "Siegfried" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. As Mr. Burrian was to have sung Herod this morning in the abolished "Salome," Mr. Burgstaller was scheduled for the title rôle last night, and he appeared despite the change in the plans of the manager. Mr. Burgstaller's Siegfried is not unknown to New York operagoers. It has youthful vigor, freshness of voice and musical charm. Its shortcomings are the result of bad Bayreuth training, but they are less pronounced than they were in the young tenor's early days here. The other members of the cast

days here. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore.

At the Manhattan Opera House "Carmen" was repeated before an audience of fair size. Mme. Arta sang Micaeia, this being the only change in the cast.

Alexander Scriabine, the Russian com-

poser and pianist, gave a recital of his own music at Mendelssohn Hall last night. A small and thoughtful audience listened earnestly and applauded with much resolu-tion. The music performed was of a gentle and sensitive kind which should not be subto the rigors of criticism. jected to the rigors of Criticism. Most of it will to-day be put away in cotton pa dding

News of Plays and Players.

Under the direction of George Marion. Raymond Hitchcock and his company will have their final dress rehearsal in Henry W. Savage's production of "A Yankee Tourist" at the Garden Theatre to-day, after which the troupe will leave for Elyria, O., where the first performance will occur to-morrow night. The piece will open in Chicago at the Studebaker Theatre on Monday night.

R. G. Knowles, who has been a popular star in vaudeville, will on February 12 at a matinée in the Carnegie Lyceum begin series of novel entertainments entitled

a series of novel entertainments entitled
"Nights With Knowles in Foreign Lands; a
Pleasant Journey With a Humorous Guide."
The first entertainment will illustrate a
visit to South Africe.
Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne has been
engaged by E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe
to join their company and will be cast for
several important roles in their different
plays. Mrs. Le Moyne will make her début
with the Sothern-Marlowe organization at
the Lyric Theatre next Tuesday night, when with the Sothern-Marlowe organization at the Lyric Theatre next Tuesday night, when she will appear as the old witch in Gerhardt Hauptmann's fairy tale "The Sunken Beil." The Will J. Block Amusement Company, which is to produce "Genesee of the Hills" at the Astor Theatre on February 11, engaged yesterday William Courtleigh for the important comedy part of Lieut. Rafferty.

Hammerstein to Produce Saint-Saens's "Helene."

Oscar Hammerstein announced yesterday that he would shortly produce for the first time here Saint-Saëns's opera "Heléne," which was sung two years ago in Monte Carlo. Mme. Melba, who created the Carlo. Carlo. Mme. Melba, who created the leading role then, will sing it at the Manhattan Opera House. Others in the cast will be Mmes. Donalda and De Cisneros and M. Dalmores will sing *Paris*, the role, he took in the London performance of the work. Saint-S and the music. Saint-Saëns wrote both the text

Bill to Penalize Walsh System of Banking. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 30.-Representative Walter Provine introduced a bill today to prohibit officers of national banks from holding offices in State banks. The bill is designed to make impose John R. Walsh system of banking. ed to make impossible the

Miss Pauline E. Nix and George Cummings Spooner, Jr., of Morristown, N. J., were narried last evening at the home of the bride's

married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Nix, 43 West Ninety-first street.

The bride was attended by Mrs. F. St. John Richards, a sister, as matron of honor. The Misses Adelaide Nix, also a sister, Mae Davidson of Hempstesd, L. I., and Edith Seymour of Chicago were bridesmaids. Joseph Henlings of Morrisiown assisted the bridegroom as best man, and William Bennett of Morristown, William Oves of East Orange, William Davis of Philadelphia, and Edward Meckling of Germantown were ushers.

JEROME WARNS GEN. BINGHAM

SAYS HE WON'T GET ALL POLICE LEGISLATION HE WANTS.

From Citizens - Declares He Must Have More Power Over Menment-Jerome Against Power of Removal by Mayor The City Club gave a dinner last evening

to Police Commissioner Bingham and the Police Committee of Fffty, formed by a junction of various members of the City Club and the Citizens' Union. The evening was devoted to a discussion of the police bills that the Commissioner has introduced at Albany. Commissioner Bingham made a talk in which he told what his bills were like and why he had to have them made into laws before he could give the city what it ought to have in the way of good policemen. After that District Attorney Jerome dropped a bomb by saying that while the bills were all right it wasn't possible to get all that was desirable at present. If the bill making the post of inspector subject to reduction to a captaincy was forced for passage, Mr. Jerome predicted, not a line of useful police legislation would be

passed at this session of the Legislature. "We reformers," said he, "have got to earn to take what we can get and be grate-

A good many men who have had more or less to do with reforming various branches of the city government, or trying to, were present in the City Club's dining room. They included Austen G. Fox, the Rev. Dr Thomas R. Slicer, Isaac N. Seligman, William G. Choate, Horace E. Deming, Samuel H. Ordway, David Blaustein, Jusice Mayo, E. R. L. Gould, Robert Grier Monroe, Charles B. Hubbell, Gilbert Lamb, A. S. Frissell, Robert C. Ogden, Robert W. Hebberd, Oswald G. Villard, Carl L. Schurz, Jacob H. Schiff, George Haven Putnam and Henry De Forest Baldwin. Ex-Deputy Police Commissioners Piper and Mathot were also there.

George McAneny, president of the City Club, presided, and said that an eminent citizen had said that the police were the despair of all good citizens. Another of a different type had said that no matter how the reformers succeeded we should always have our police force left. He told how the Committee of Fifty had started to consider some improvements in the government of the police force only to find that Commissioner Bingham had preceded them. They had then decided to try to get behind him

and uphold his hands. "We have seen a big improvement in the character of our police force in the last six years," said Mr. McAneny, "and in no other way has it been so big as in the character of the men at the head of it in that time. We have had a succession of men we have been proud of, and the present Commissioner is keeping up the good work."
Mr. McAneny tactfully neglected to say
that the last public utterance of Commis-

sioner Bingham's immediate predecesso was to the effect that Gen. Bingham was a He did say, however, that a part of Com-missioner Bingham's training had been in earning how to control mobs at the White House and how to decide who's who at social functions there. He concluded by saying that the present Commissioner had been doing quiet, steady, effective work and deserved to be sustained. He then

and deserved to be sustained. He then introduced Commissioner Bingham.

"I'm glad to get a few citizens of New York where I want them," said the Commissioner, "and I wish the doors were leaked."

"Wish I had a few I know of where I want them," said Mr. Jerome.
"I've undertaken to do a piece of work for you," went on the Commissioner, "and can do it if you will give me the tools." for you," went on the Comr "Yes, and the cash, too," interrupted the District Attorney again. "But you'll have to ask Little Tim Sullivan for the cash." "I want you to see that the men at Al-"They are your representatives and it can be done without any great troubl. I don't want anything radical. I only want what's reasonable. The police force is a fine body of men and the rules that govern it are for the most part wise. But New Yorkers have spoiled their cops and New Yorkers have spoiled their cops and they have got certain legislation passed that makes their positions with pay and pensions practically impregnable. This has been made possible because you, American citizens, have neglected your duties, while hey, the cops, have been on the job all

the time. Some of the highest officers on the force have got lazy because their commanding officer hadn't the means to make them do heir duty. I want that means given me. want to have over them the power that

should legitimately be lodged in the com-mander of a force.

"Again, I have learned that your detec-tive force must be reorganized. I want the power to do it. We need another dep-uty 100, for the office work is so great that inspections outside have now to be neg-lected. Now, it's up to you as American sovereigns to take a day off for Government and see that your representatives at Albany give you what you want.

Albany give you what you want.

"Apparently the Commissioner has the power to punish any officer of the force who needs it, but there have grown up a body of court decisions which have ever been in the direction of excusing policemen. Time and again there have been what seemed to be good cases but the dismissed men have got back. Unless a Commissioner has power that they form Commissioner has power that they fear discipline must be at an end. It has come to be so difficult to dismiss an officer from the force as to be practically impossible.

"I do not ask for the power of arbitrary dismissal, but I want to reach them in som

dismissal, but I want to reach them in some way. I propose that the Commissioner be clothed with the power to reduce an inspector to a captaincy and to raise a captain to an inspectorship. My judgment is that it will rarely be necessary to reduce an inspector to the rank of captain after it is known that the Commissioner has the power to do it. If you don't stiffen the power and dignity of the office of Commissioner you'll never get anywhere. I feel that I have the right to call on you for help for I am doing your work. How can I do it if you do not give me the tools?" feel that I have the right to call on you for help for I am doing your work. How can I do it if you do not give me the tools?" Henry de Forest Baldwin, chairman of the executive committee of the Committee of Fifty, told how the present detective bureau had been filled with practically permanent incumbents and how it had come about that the bureau had been filled with detective sergeants. Many of them when they entered the bureau, he said, were raw recruits to the force and them when they entered the bureau, he said, were raw recruits to the force and some had never worn a uniform until they entered the bureau. All this, he said,

was attributed to a law drawn by Abraham Gruber.

He declared that the police force stood
ther body of men did, and together as no other body of men did, and that if a citizen preferred charges against a policeman the entire force made a busi a policeman the entire force made a busi-ness of producing witnesses, who would swear to anything desired. It was neces-sary to give the Commissioner the power to dominate this body of men, to whom,

of course, he was an outsider.

"Mr. Jerome's entrances," said Mr.
McAneny, in introducing the District Attorney, "are at times very agreeable, even in Forty-fourth street." Mr. Jerome agreed that the police force Mr. Jerome agreed that the police force was steadily improving and gave several reasons for that belief. Then he continued: "We reformers love to discuss the pos-sible. Oh, Lord God! the years I have spent in discussing it with members of the City Club! But sometimes I get discouraged about the possible and I have come to be

more interested in the practicable than in what is best in the abstract. By seeking too much at one time we lose what we might get if we went at it piecemeal.

"Only two changes that are vital in the police force seem to me possible at the present time. The first one deals with the Commissioner himself. No man can handle such a body of men as the New York police force unless he has a real independ tenure of office. It is not fair that he sho

be removable at the whim of the Mayor, no matter how virtuous a Mayor may be. The mayor should have the power of removal, but only after a hearing.

"We should give the Commissioner a length of term and a salary adequate to the responsibilities of his office. You can't get good results in a short term. It takes two years to begin to learn how to discharge the duties of a great municipal office. The arbitrary power of removal for political reasons lodged in the Mayor is one of the greatest things we have to contend with in police matters at the present time. In the main most of the great mistakes our Police Commissioners have made have been due to the Mayors. There has been too much favoritism and too much shifting of men for political

asons.
"I believe too we should try for a bill not a permanent appointment. I don't think it wise to try for other reforms at the present time. The antagonism would be too great, and you would be met by a lobby, perhaps a corrupt lobby. It will be a big enough job without trying to inject the inspectorship question into at "If you seek the power to reduce the inspectors you will array against you the most powerful body in the force and they'll the inspectorship question into it

most powerful body in the force and they'll antagonize all your measures."

Mr. Jerome then said that the majority of cases where the courts had reversed dismissals had been justified. He had never examined a case in which the course of the court did not appear just and right.

Ex-Police Deputy Piper and Dr. Slicer also made addresses.

SIXTH AVE. PROPERTY SOARS. tecord Price for Small Plot Near the New

Railroad Terminals. Real estate operators have for some time been buying freely in the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania and McAdoo tunnel terminals, with the result that prices there have gone up at a tremendous rate. An opportunity was afforded in the Vesey street exchange yesterday for comparing valuations recently established through private sales with the bidding at a public

The northeast corner of Sixth avenue The northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, comprising a plot of about 49 by 100 feet, with two antiquated buildings on it, was scheduled for sale by the estate of Townsend Underhill. Before the sale eight well known operators made a sweepstakes of \$10 each as to what the property would bring. Their guesses ranged from \$250,000 to \$290,000. The corner was struck down after a spirited compatition to a realty operating company competition to a realty operating company at \$291,000, a new high record price. The sweepstakes went to E. Clifford Potter.

Pittsburg Grand Jury Indiets Furnac Owners for Maintaining a Nuisance.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30 .- The Jones and aughlin Steel Company was indicted here to-day for maintaining a public nuisance. The fight is against iron ore dust, which rises in clouds from the blast furnaces on the Monongahela River. If the case furnaces outside the city proper.

OBITUARY.

Major Austin Sprague Cushman died Tuesday night in Boston of heart disease. Major Cushman was born in Duxbury, Mass., September 9, 1827, and was directly descended from Robert Cushman, who was an agent of the Pigrim Fathers. He was graduated from Brown University in 1848 and then became a clerk in the War Department during the administration of President James K. Polk. The attention of President Fillmore was called to young Cushman by the excellence of his work in transcribing evidence in the fugitive slave cases for his uncle, who was a United States District Attorney, and he offered to Cushman the place of private secretary. Cushman accepted the position. He responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, going to the front as Lieutenant of Company L, Third Massachusetts Volunteers, two days after Fort Sumpter was fired on. He took part in the destruction of the Gosport Navy Yard on April 20, 1861, having been made Adjutant of the regiment the day before. Three days later he was mustered into the Regular army as Secondil Jeutenant, and his time expiring he returned home on July 22, 1861. He reenlisted on September 20, 1862, as Captain of Company D, Fortyseventh Massachusetts Infantry and was later promoted to be Major of the same regiment. He performed excellent service in the South as a member of the United States Sequestration Commission of the Department of the Guif. He was also a member of several admiralty courts and was regarded as an authority on marine questions. Major Cushman was a thirty-third degree Mason, and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, which he joined in 1861.

The Rev. Thomas J. McLaughlin, rector of St. Catharine's Church, Spring Lake, N. J., died Major Austin Sprague Cushman died Tues

ery, which he joined in 1861.

The Rev. Thomas J. McLaughlin, rector of St. Catharine's Church, Spring Lake, N. J., died at the rectory yesterday. He was born at Trenton, N. J., and received his early education in the schools of that city. He afterward the street of t tion in the schools of that city. He afterward entered vineland College and was graduated in 1889. For his theology he went to the University of Brignoli Sale at Genoa, Italy. After three years he returned to this country on account of failing health and finished his studies at St. Mary's, Baltimore. On December 22, 1883, he was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons. He served as assistant at Camden and Phillipsburg. Afterward he was rector at Oxford and Allentown. In January, 1887, he was promoted to Spring Lake. During his pastorate the handsome memorial church was built by Martin Maloney of Philadelphia and he took charge of it. He travelled extensively on account of ill health and had a wide acquaintance.

wide acquaintance.

Isaac Harris, 66 years old, died suddenly last night at his home, 125 St. Mark's avenue. Brooklyn. He was a descendant of the first white child born on Long Island. He voluntered at the outbreak of the civil war, and after some hard service was transferred to the Sanitary Department at Washington. D. C., becoming chief clerk. For many years he was engaged in general contract work. He was a director of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn and Prospect Park Bank of Flatbush. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Bank of Brooklyn and Prospect Park Bank of Flatbush. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Zenas C. Robbins, the oldest patent attorney in Washington, died at his home in that city yesterday, in his ninety-seventh year. He was born in Grafton, N. H., went to Washington in 1844, and until his retirement, in 1870, was a successful patent lawyer. Under the Territorial Government of the District of Columbia he was president of the Board of Police Commissioners, and was Register of Wills from 1861 to 1860s.

James J. Mullin, 43 years old, of 378 Lafayette street, Newark, died at his home yesterday, after a long illness of heart disease. He was born in Newark and he served two terms as a member of the Board of Education. When a young man he won honors in boxing, swimming and rowing. He was one of the promoters of the Newark Rowing Club. A wife, five children and four sisters survive him.

Willfam Cyril Keech, for nearly thirty years connected with the Treasury Department, died at his home in Washington yesterday, at the age of 55 years. He was descended from a well known Rhode Island family, was born in Baltimore, and when a young man served in the United States Signal Corps, resigning to enter the enaploy of the Treasury. George Benjamin, an accountant, residing at Huguenot Park. Staten Island, died sudresigning to enter the employ of the Treasury.

George Benjamin, an accountant, residing at Huguenot Park, Staten Island, died suddenly on Tuesday night at the home of James E. Crossley of '97 Arlington avenue north, East Orange, where he was visiting. He was 63 years old, and is survived by one sister and two sons.

Henry Arthur, Diefondorf, vice president

and two sons.

Henry Arthur Diefendorf, vice-president of the National Sprakers Bank of Canajoharie, N. Y., dropped dead in a restaurant at Canajoharie yesterday while eating a plate of clams. Mr. Diefendorf lived at Sprakers, three miles from Canajoharie, and possessed a fortune estimated at \$400,000. He was 69 years old.

Brockway-Stlasny.

The wedding of Miss Florence Stiasny, daughter of the late Albert E. Stiasny, and Dr. Robert Ormston Brockway of Brooklyn, took place last evening at the English Lutheran Church of the Advent, Ninety-third street and Broadway. The Rev. G. F. Krotel, the pastor, performed the ceremony at 9 o'clock. The bride was given away by her uncle, Edwin Warner. She wore a costume of white chiffon cloth with satin and tulle vell caught with a wreath of orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sisters, the Misses Elsa Stiasny and Gertrude Stiasny. Howard Brockway of Washington assisted as best man, and Frank Stiasny, a brother of the bride. Leo Warner, Drs. Tierney and John Chambers of Brooklyn were ushers.

After the church ceremony the bride's mother gave a reception at her home, 250 West Ninety-third street. Dr. Robert Ormston Brockway of Brooklyn,

Schallenberg -Sewall.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Miss Elizabeth Trufant Sewall, daughter of the Rev. Frank Trufant Sewall, daughter of the Rev. Frank Sewall, pastor of the New Church, was married at noon to-day to Francis Forrester Schallenberg of Pittsburg. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Rachel K. Sewall, maid of honor. The best man was Foster Hewitt of Pittsburg. Immediately following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents. BANKING IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

AN IDEAL EXISTENCE, BANKERS OF TO-DAY ARE TOLD.

resident Gilbert of the Clearing House Also Defends Our Currency System and Emphasizes the Importance of His Institution at Group VIII.'s Dinner.

The bankers of this city belonging to Group VIII. of the New York State Bankers' Association had their annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and, among other things, listened to a description of the almost ideal existence of the old time bankers of this city as compared with that of to-day. President Alexander Gilbert of the New

York Clearing House portrayed the happy existence of the banker of the '60s. He had some words of praise for the present currency system, which is getting some hard knocks these days. Mr. Gilbert said that it had stood the test pretty well for forty years and that it must not be forgotten that in those forty years the notes of this country have passed at par in every mart of the civilized world.

There was the usual outpouring of those connected with banking in this city at the dinner, the big banquet room being completely filled. In the galleries sat many of the bankers' wives.

Those at the table with Chairman Stephen Baker included Comptroller Metz, Gen. Fred D. Grant, William B. Ridgely, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Valentine P. Snyder, Bishop David H. Greer, J. Pierpont Morgan, Commander Peary, State Banking Superntendent Charles H. Keep, J. Edward Simmons, Richard Delaffeld, Dumont Clarke Hamilton Fish, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. William A Nash, Elliott C. McDougal and William Sherer.

After the diners had drunk a standing toast to the President, Chairman Baker read a telegram of regret from Gov. Hughes, which was the signal for a big cheer for the Governor. In introducing President Gilbert of the Clearing House, Mr. Baker said that Mr. Gilbert had started in business in 1864 as cashier of the old Market Bank. "I am also told," said Mr. Baker, "that

my good friend Mr. Morgan went into business that year; so it was a memorable year." "I suppose you will take no exception to the statement," said Mr. Gilbert when he arose. "whe n I say that if Mr. Morgan started in 1864, the same year as I did, he

has left me far behind him in the race." Mr. Gilbert went on to say that it was a fitting thing that the second toast at a bankers' dinner should be the New York Clearing House.

"It is," said he, "the tie that binds us together, that holds us in with gentle strength, that creates the standard by strength, that creates the standard by which is made possible conservative bank-ing in the city of New York and in times of danger rallies us all together in defence of the credit of this country. We must ot forget that long after we pass away will live and its power increase until

it will have become the greatest financial power in the civilized world."

Mr. Gilbert spoke of the wonderfyl changes in our business life in the last four or five years and said that we had or five years and said that we had been forging ahead by leaps and bounds, the changes being something too marvellous to grasp.
"We find ourselves," he said, "surrounded

we find ourselves, he said, survinded by forces which are pushing us along at too fast a pace, and it is to the New York Clearing House that the people are looking to maintain in New York conservative banking. The magazine writers tell us that we are living in an age of hazardous enterprise, of high finance and overcapi-talization, the age that shuts the sunlight out of our streets and a good deal of it out

out of our streets and a gain.
"Well, this may be true. Some of us believe that it is true. But what are we going to do about it? We can't get off this are things are planet. Let us hope that these things are nothing more than the legitimate expres-sion of the resistless energy of our people. business prosperity of the country to-day and for all time to come must rest on the conservation of the banking in New York Mr. Gilbert said that he could remember

when banking here was delightful, when the rate of interest was 7 per cent. the year round and when there was no competition.
"To-day," he said, "the banker feels that
he must stand on guard all day to prevent the other fellow from encroaching on his reserve. Then bank presidents were elected reserve. Then bank presidents were elected because they had gray hairs and had nothing to do but look wise. Every application for a loan had to go into the discount box and go before the board. Those were the days when the directors earned their fees, although we didn't pay them anything. Gentlement you may not believe it. tlemen, you may not believe it, but it see an honor. We were all happy. We

made money.

"If the bankers of New York to-day would just stand shoulder to shoulder and work to maintain conservative banking instead of reaching out to get everything in sight we would have a much more health-

in sight we would have a much more healthful growth and would have more happiness in our business lives."

Mr. Gilbert said that in those days no one had thought of "elastic currency." He said that the bankers of that time had reached the conclusion that there could not be financial activity and Wall Street speculation of the same time. tion at the same time.
"Now," said he, "we have several great

speculative movements at the same time, the result being high interest and abnormal business conditions. I don't know why the banker should not meet his obligations the banker should not meet his obligations at maturity. In those days the Comptroller used to compliment our system. I never heard then that it was a shrewd scheme of the Government to sell its bonds. You did hear, though, that it was a scheme to help this Government preserve its life and at the same time give the country safe currency in lieu of wildcat money.

"That system has served the country well for forty years, and you find no one who can question its soundness. It's notes pass for par in every mart of the civilized world."

Commander Peary followed Mr. Gilbert and told of his polar experiences. There was a noticeable cheer when he told the bankers that the matter of attaining the was no longer a daredevil exploit, but a business proposition.

"I hardly see the use, however," said Mr.

Peary, "of talking to bankers of a country speakers.

"The best thing Mrs. Steel has done since she wrote 'On the Face of the Waters' . . . It triumphs over the first big effort at least in that it is better written,"

## The SOVEREIGN REMEDY

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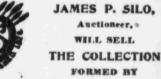
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where there aren't any banks except snow banks and where the people have no cur-rency and no conception of a unit of value, though perhaps this may be a distinct

Mr. Peary said the bluest day of his whole life was when he reached his farthest North because it wasn't the pole, "his life's object," ne described it. /
"But." said he, in conclusion, "for four hundred years men have dreamed of uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific, and to-day this is being done under the Stars and Stripes. For three hundred years they have dreamed of reaching the Pole, and to-night those colors stand the closest to that mysters"

to that mystery."
The bankers cheered Peary again and Charles H. Keep, who has just been appointed State Superintendent of Banking; said that it was unfortunate that the matter of currency reform was a subject that did not lend itself to popular discussion. One great thing in the way of any change in the

great thing in the way of any change in the currency system was American optimism, Mr. Keep thought, the idea that everything will come out all right.

"As the scale of our financial operations grows," said Mr. Keep, "financial problems come, and the bankers must decide whether they are going to meet them by cooperating or otherwise. Whatever method you select, it is certain that the people expect these problems to be solved and that you will give the country that poise and balance worthy of the money centre of this

country."
The Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins and Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell were the other

